

FORM NO. 51-AC
MAR 1952

(20)

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1954SUBJECT Economic - Industry, consumer goods, food
products, fish, meat and dairy,
local, cooperative

DATE DIST. // Apr 1955

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily and thrice-weekly newspapers;
Monthly and semiquarterly periodicalsWHERE
PUBLISHED USSR; BerlinNO. OF PAGES ~~22~~DATE
PUBLISHED 1 May-30 Jul 1954

LANGUAGE Russian; German

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

DATA ON USSR CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES,
AS REPORTED BY MAY-JULY 1954 NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

[Summary: This report presents information from May-July 1954 Soviet newspapers and periodicals on production and development in the following USSR consumer goods industries; textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, fish, meat and dairy, food products, local, and industrial cooperatives. On the whole, information included is on the national or republic level, the principal exception being data concerning construction and reconstruction of individual enterprises. Some criticism of industry operation as well as a few items on capital construction and investments are also included in this report.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

I. MANUFACTURED CONSUMER GOODS

A. Textiles

1. Cotton

During the first quarter 1954, textile enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, increased production of sateen by 189,000 meters and of flannel and baize by 200,000 meters as compared with the fourth quarter 1953.(1)

In 1953, the Ukrainian cotton industry produced three times as much cotton fabric as in 1940.(2)

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	AIR	FBI									

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In the next few years, a powerful textile industry is to be built up in the Ukrainian SSR with Kherson the center for cotton fabrics production. Starting in 1956, the Kherson Cotton Combine, which was under construction in May 1954, is to produce annually more than 100 million meters of fabrics. This amount is 2.5 times the total amount produced by all republic enterprises in 1953. The first section of the combine was to go into operation in 1954.(3) The Kherson Cotton Combine is to occupy an area of 70 hectares. By 29 June 1954, 4,000 square meters of workspace had been completed and were being prepared for machine installation.(4)

RSFSR production of cotton fabrics increased by 27 percent in 1953 as compared with 1940.(5)

In 1954, 4,000 looms and spinning frames for 80,000 spindles were to be installed in the Barnaul Textile Combine in Altayskiy Kray. By 1956, the combine is to be in full production.(6)

During the first half 1954, enterprises of Glavlenskhllopprom (Main Administration of Leningradskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) produced 25 million more meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics than during the first half 1953.(7) Mills of Glavlenskhllopprom produced nearly 360 metric tons of yarn and more than 3 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 6 months of 1954.(8) In 1954, enterprises of Glavlenskhllopprom were to increase production by 26 percent as compared with 1953, including 18 percent more sewing threads, 22 percent more staple-fiber fabrics, and 35 percent more cotton fabrics. This required a daily increase of 667,000 spools of sewing threads, almost 25,000 meters of staple-fiber fabrics, and 200,000 meters of cotton fabrics.

More than 1,800 units of spinning, weaving, twisting, and finishing equipment were to be installed in Glavlenskhllopprom enterprises in 1954. "Mychkouloviteli" [combing catchers?] were to be installed on 500 spinning frames which were to increase labor productivity by 5-7 percent, "pukhoobduvateli" [lint blowers?] were to be installed on more than 300 spinning frames, and 43,000 self-lubricating rings, expected to increase equipment productivity by 7-8 percent, were to be installed on twisting frames.(9)

During the first 4 months of 1954, enterprises of Glavmoskhlopprom (Main Administration of Moskovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) produced 3 million meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics above plan.(10)

The Tadzhik cotton-ginning industry was to process nearly 170,000 metric tons of raw cotton in 1954.(11) By 24 June 1954, cotton gineries of the Tadzhik SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first half 1954 and had delivered more than 2,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan to textile enterprises of the USSR.(12)

2. Wool

In 1953, the Latvian textile industry produced 200,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan. In 1954, the industry was to produce 600,000 more meters of wool fabrics than in 1953.(13)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 80,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1954 plan.(14) In 1954, 30,000 spindles were to be put into operation in the spinning mill of the new Minsk Worsted Combine in the Belorussian SSR.(15)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-L-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In 1955, consumer goods enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR are to produce more than 10 million meters of wool fabrics.(16) In the next few years, a powerful textile industry is to be built up in the Ukrainian SSR with Chernigov the center for wool fabrics production. The Chernigov Worsted Combine, which was under construction in May 1954, is to produce annually more than 10 million meters of fabrics.(3)

Textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR increased wool fabrics production by 80 percent in 1953 over 1940. In 1954, republic enterprises were to increase production by 13 percent over 1953 to a total of 3.8 million meters of wool fabrics.

In June 1954, it was planned that a new worsted mill soon would be constructed in the vicinity of the Tbilisi Worsted and Fine Woolens Combine in the Georgian SSR. The new enterprise is to produce 1.8 million meters of worsted fabrics annually.(17)

During the first 4 months of 1954, textile enterprises of the Armenian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 119,000 meters of wool fabrics.(18)

RSFSR production of wool fabrics in 1953 was more than 73 percent over 1940 production.

In June 1954, construction was progressing on the Ivanovo Wool Combine. Weaving, spinning, and finishing production will be carried on in one building, which together with administration and shop buildings will occupy an area of 13 hectares. The combine is to produce annually nearly 14 million meters of suiting fabrics, 1.1 million wool blankets, and approximately as many shawls.(19)

During the first 5 months of 1954, enterprises of Moscow light, local, and cooperative industries produced more than 400,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(20)

During the first quarter 1954, textile enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 19,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(21)

3. Silk

In 1954, the Latvian textile industry was to produce 550,000 more meters of silk fabrics than in 1953.(13)

The Ukrainian consumer goods industry is to produce 15 million meters of silk fabrics in 1955.

Construction of the Darnitsa and Kiev silk combines is to be completed in 1955 and 1956.(16) In the next few years, a powerful textile industry is to be built up in the Ukrainian SSR with Kiev the center for silk fabrics production. During this period, silk fabrics production in the republic is to almost triple that of 1953 and reach 22 million meters in 1956.(3)

By the end of 1953, construction of the Beadery Silk Combine in the Moldavian SSR had started. The combine is to produce annually an estimated 7.5 million meters of fabrics.(22)

In 1953, production of silk fabrics by enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR increased 2.5 times over 1940. In 1954, silk fabrics production was to increase by 28 percent over 1953 and reach a total of 16,730,000 meters. (17)

- 3 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

RSFSR silk fabrics production in 1953 was more than five times that of 1940.(5)

4. Others

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of Glavl'no (Main Administration of Linen Industry) fell short of plan quotas by 350,000 meters for production of suit and dress fabrics, wide white linen, and fine gray-goods linen.(23)

Textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce above the 1954 plan 70,000 square meters of carpeting and plush materials, 20 metric tons of heavy felt, 25 metric tons of cotton string, and 30 metric tons of wadding.(24)

By 20 May 1954, construction of a flax plant in Nesvizh in Minskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, had been completed. The plant was to be put into operation by the beginning of the 1954 flax-processing season. The new enterprise is to process annually up to 6,000 metric tons of retted straw. In May, the same type of plant was under construction in Dyatlov, Grodnenskaya Oblast. New enterprises for processing retted straw are to be constructed in Krupka, Minskaya Oblast, and in Micry, Molodechnenskaya Oblast.(25)

During the first 5 months of 1954, consumer goods industries of the Ukrainian SSR produced 600,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(16)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR were to produce 150,000 square meters of carpeting.(17)

By 23 June 1954, construction of a large finishing mill had been completed in Leninakan in the Armenian SSR and installation of equipment had begun. The new mill is to produce nearly 50 million meters of bleached, plain-dyed, and printed fabrics of 17 types.(26)

The Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry RSFSR was to put into 1954 operation 48,000 spinning and twisting spindles and 500 looms.(27)

During the first 5 months of 1954, enterprises of Moscow light, local, and cooperative industries produced more than 2.3 million meters of silk, staple-fiber, and cotton fabrics above plan.(20)

B. Clothing

1. Knitwear and Stockings

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 177,000 pairs of hosiery.(28)

In 1954, the Latvian knitwear industry was to produce 1.4 million more pairs of hosiery than in 1953.(13)

Knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 120,000 pairs of hosiery, 15,000 pieces of underwear, and 32,000 pieces of outerwear above the 1954 plan.(24)

In 1953, the Ukrainian knitwear industry produced nearly 70 million pieces of knitwear and more than 110 million pairs of hosiery.(3) During the first 5 months of 1954, consumer goods enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR produced nearly one million pieces of knitwear.(16)

- 4 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

In the next few years, a powerful textile industry is to be built up in the Ukrainian SSR with Poltava the center for knitted linen and yarn production.(3) By 18 June 1954, 62 conveyers had been put into operation in knitwear factories of the Ukrainian SSR.(16)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 4.7 times as much knitted underwear was produced in the Moldavian SSR as in 1950.(29) In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced 240,000 pieces of knitted underwear above plan. In 1954, ministry enterprises are to increase production of hosiery to 10 million pairs annually and knitted underwear to 3 million pieces.(30)

In June 1954, it was planned that a factory to produce women's stockings soon would be put into operation in Tbilisi in the Georgian SSR. The new enterprise is to produce 3.7 million pairs of stockings annually.(17)

During the first 4 months of 1954, the Armenian knitwear industry fell short of plan quotas by 174,000 pieces of underwear and 64,000 pieces of outerwear.(18)

In 1954, the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry RSFSR was to achieve production capacities for 10 million pairs of hosiery and 9 million sets of knitted underwear.(27)

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 3,860 pieces of rayon knitted underwear above plan.(21)

2. Other Garments

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Ukrainian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 22,500 children's coats and 7,500 wool suits.(31) During the first 5 months of 1954, clothing enterprises of the same ministry fell short of plan quotas by 38,000 coats, 15,000 suits, and 33,000 sets of men's and children's underwear.(15)

By 18 June 1954, 59 conveyers had been put into operation in sewing factories of the Ukrainian SSR. The machine park of republic sewing factories was estimated at more than 15,000 universal sewing machines and 2,000 high-production button-holing, button-sewing, and other machines. By June 1954, construction had started on seven large sewing factories in Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy, Voroshilovgrad, Kirovograd, Sumy, Nikolayev, Artemovsk, and Drogobych.(16)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR increased production of clothing by 125 percent in 1953 as compared with 1940. In 1954, republic enterprises were to increase production by 24 percent.(17)

Construction of 12 large sewing factories of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry RSFSR was to begin in 1954.(27)

During the first 4 months of 1954, more than 18,000 sewn articles produced by enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kazakh SSR, or 10.8 percent of the amount checked, were reduced to lower grades or sent back for repairs.(32)

- 5 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-LC. Leather and Footwear

As of 12 May 1954, enterprises of Glavobuv' (Main Administration of the Footwear Industry) Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR had produced 440,000 pairs of footwear above plan since the beginning of 1954. More than 170,000 pairs of this above-plan production were produced in April.(33)

In 1954, the USSR footwear industry was to increase production by 10 percent and, in 1955, by 32 percent as compared with 1953. In 1954, footwear enterprises were to receive 2,600 footwear machines and 3,500 sewing machines, including many two-needle machines.(34)

Leather and footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR fell short of 1953 plan quotas by 7.8 metric tons of hard leather goods and 112,000 pairs of rubber footwear.(28)

In 1954, the Latvian footwear industry was to produce 770,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1953.(13)

Leather enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce one million square decimeters of chrome leather above the 1954 plan.(24)

In 1953, the Ukrainian SSR footwear industry produced more than 35 million pairs of footwear.(3) During the first 5 months of 1954, consumer goods industries of the Ukrainian SSR produced 94,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(16) During this period, however, republic footwear enterprises fell short of plan quotas for boots by 123,000 pairs and for other leather footwear by 320,000 pairs.(15) During the first 4 months of 1954, Zagotzhivsyrye (All-Union Combine for Procurement of Animal-Product Raw Materials and Furs) and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products Industry fell short of plan quotas to Ukrainian SSR tanneries by nearly one million pieces of hides. In 1955, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 38 million pairs of footwear.(16)

In May 1954, more than 60 leather and footwear enterprises were under construction or reconstruction in the Ukrainian SSR. This expansion was to assure an increase in footwear production in the republic of up to 61 million pairs in 1956.(3) As of June 1954, 63 conveyers had been put into operation in footwear factories in the republic. It was then planned to start reconstruction of nine existing tanneries and 18 footwear factories and construction of new leather and footwear enterprises in Stalino and Voroshilovgrad each with an annual capacity of 4.5 million pairs of footwear.(16)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, almost twice as much footwear was produced in the Moldavian SSR as in 1950.(29) Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced 82,700 pairs of footwear above plan in 1953 and were to increase production by 200,000 pairs in 1954.(30)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR were to increase production of sole leather by 35 percent to a total of 2,300 metric tons. Ministry enterprises were to produce 2.1 million pairs of leather footwear and 61 million square decimeters of chrome leather in 1954.(17)

During the first 4 months of 1954, the Armenian footwear industry fell short of plan quotas by 126,000 pairs of footwear.(18)

- 6 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

RSFSR footwear production increased by 24 percent in 1953 as compared with 1940.(5) In 1954, the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry RSFSR was to achieve production capacity for 6 million pairs of footwear.(27)

During the first 4 months of 1954, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kazakh SSR returned for repairs more than 37,000 pairs of leather footwear.(32)

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 25,000 pairs of chrome leather footwear above plan.(21)

II. FOOD PRODUCTS

A. Fish

1. Catch

In 1953, the Karelo-Finnish fish catch increased 54 percent as compared with 1952.(35) Although republic fishing kolkhozes caught 27,900 more metric quintals of fish than in 1952; the 1953 plan was fulfilled only 83.6 percent. In 1954, the kolkhoz catch was to increase by 23.5 percent as compared with the 1953 catch. The republic fish industry was to increase the fish catch by 56,000 metric quintals in 1954 as compared with 1953. In April 1954, republic fishermen caught 9,595 metric quintals of fish, 2,159 metric quintals of which were caught by fishing kolkhozes.(36) During the first 4 months of 1954, Karelo-Finnish fishermen caught 136,000 more pud of fish than during the corresponding period of 1953.(37) By 10 June, republic fishermen had caught 34,494 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period of 1953.(38)

By 10 June 1954, Karelo-Finnish fishermen in the Barentsovo Sea had caught 13,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period of 1953.(39) The White Sea State Fishing Base in the Karelo-Finnish SSR was to catch 132,700 metric quintals of fish in 1954, almost 37,000 more metric quintals than in 1953.(40) During the first 4 months of 1954, fishermen of the herring fishing expedition of the White Sea State Fishing Base, operating in the North Atlantic, caught and delivered to the state more than 31,000 metric quintals of fish, 1,600 metric quintals above the plan for the first 5 months.(41)

During the first 5 months of 1954, the Estonian fish industry caught 25,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period of 1953.(42) By 16 June 1954, fishing kolkhozes of the Estonian SSR had caught 30,000 more metric quintals of fish than by the same date in 1953.(43)

By 31 May 1954, fishing enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Latvian SSR had fulfilled plans in percent as follows: (1)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>May Plan</u>	<u>2d Qrt Plan</u>	<u>1954 Plan</u>
Goslov (State Fishing Trust)	112.8	71.6	31.9
Inland Waters Trust	154.7	58.4	38.3
Gosmorlov (State Sea Fishing Enterprises)	106.8	73.1	30.3
Total for Ministry	135.8	76.7	48.2

- 7 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

By 20 June 1954, fishing kolkhozes of the Latvian SSR and enterprises of Goslov Ministry of Fish Industry Latvian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first half 1954 and had caught 600,000 more pud of fish than during the first half of 1953.(12)

By 5 May, Azerbaydzhan fishermen of the herring region had fulfilled the 1954 fishing plan and fishermen of the Khudat, Khachmas, Kyzyl-Burun, Apsheron, and Nasosnyy fish plants had caught nearly 30,000 metric quintals of herring above the 1954 plan.(44) By 10 May 1954, Azerbaydzhan fishermen in the northern herring regions of the Caspian Sea had caught 44,000 metric quintals of fish above the 1954 plan.(45) By 20 May, fish plants of the herring group in the Azerbaydzhan SSR had fulfilled the 1954 fishing plan by 196 percent.(46) By 23 June, Azerbaydzhan industrial and fishing kolkhozes had fulfilled the 1954 fishing plan and had caught 131,000 more metric quintals of fish than by the same time in 1953. During the second half of 1954, republic fishing enterprises were to catch 91,700 metric quintals of fish.(47)

By 30 April 1954, the Kamchatka Trawler Fleet had delivered nearly 40,000 pud of plaice above the April 1954 plan.(48) In May 1954, fishing kolkhozes in Leningradskaya Oblast caught 8,000 more metric quintals of fish than during May 1953.(49) By 23 May 1954, fishermen of the Murmansk Basin had caught 307,400 metric quintals of fish above plan.(50) By 25 April 1954, enterprises of Glavskhrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Sakhalinskaya Oblast) had fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1954 by 34.6 percent.(51) By 26 May, fishing kolkhozes of the Dagestan ASSR had fulfilled the plan for the first half 1954 and had caught 25,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the 1953 spring season.(52)

2. Processing

Fish products production in the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased by 47 percent and canned fish production increased by 28 percent in 1953 as compared with 1952.(35)

During the first 5 months of 1954, the Ministry of Fish Industry Ukrainian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 10,700 metric tons of fresh-frozen fish and 5,200 metric tons of smoked and cured fish.(15)

By 23 June 1954, fish-processing enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 40,200 metric quintals of fish products and 176,000 cans of fish above the 1954 plan.(47)

3. Breeding and Conservation

In May 1954, more than 16 million whitefish larva obtained at the Keyla Fish-Breeding Plant in the Estonian SSR were being liberated in gulfs of the Baltic Sea. The Pidula Fish-Breeding Plant in the same republic was maintaining reserves of whitefish in waters washing the shores of Saaremaa Island. This plant was also in process of liberating 14 million whitefish larva in the gulfs. Subsequent to May, 7 million Chudskoye Lake whitefish roe from the Yaksi Fish-Breeding Plant were placed in the Chudskoye Lake and 10 million were shipped for stocking the Moskovskoye More Reservoir. In 1954, workers of Estrybvod (Estonian Administration of Fish Breeding and Conservation) were to liberate more than 50 million whitefish roe and larva.(53)

There are many lakes in the Lithuanian SSR which offer rich resources for the fish industry. However, in June 1954, these lakes were being poorly utilized. During the period 1951-1953, the fish catch in republic lakes amounted to less than 7,000 metric quintals annually. Average productivity of the lakes was estimated at not more than 9.2 kilograms per hectare. These low indexes

- 8 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

can be explained by the lack of interest shown by the Small-Scale Fishing Trust which should have set up fish-breeding and conservation measures in inland waters. Instead of increasing from year to year, the number of fishing brigades and fishing equipment has decreased. In 1950, 1,085 fishermen were at work, using 143 seines and 1,278 nets. In 1953, only 618 men fished republic lakes and the number of nets and seines diminished to 400.(54)

Four fish-breeding plants on the Don and Volga rivers were to be put into operation in 1954.(55) During summer 1954, 20,000 Amur carp fry were to be transported to Buryat-Mongol' ASSR.(8)

B. Meat and Dairy

1. Dairy Products

The dairy industry of the USSR was faced with the task of procuring 14.3 million metric tons of milk and producing 476,000 metric tons of butter and 97,000 metric tons of cheese in 1954; it was also to process 220 million tins of condensed milk, produce 2.3 million tons of whole-milk products, and raise both the quality and variety of its dairy products.(56)

In 1954-1956, trusts of the Main Administration of Butter and Cheese Industry are to construct 263 butter and cheese plants, 30 city dairies, 36 bases with refrigerators, and a considerable number of separating establishments and milk-receiving points.

In 1953, only 229 of a planned 269 USSR plants and only 111 of a planned 237 separating establishments were mechanized. In the same year, funds for capital investments in the USSR dairy industry were not utilized satisfactorily; 37.5 million rubles were unspent.

In the next 3 years, the USSR dairy industry is to increase annual procurement of milk by 3 million metric tons, butter production by almost 100,000 metric tons, and cheese production by 20,000 to 40,000 metric tons.

In 1953, 85 initial milk-processing plants in the USSR were mechanized and nearly 1,300 new machines and devices were put into operation.(57)

The 1953 output of dairy products in the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased by 12.7 percent over 1952; cheese production increased by 21.4 percent.(35)

The Estonian Milk and Butter Trust now includes 178 small butter plants.(25)

Milk procurement in the Latvian SSR increased by 470,000 metric quintals during the period 1 October 1953-1 June 1954 as compared with the corresponding period beginning 1 October 1952.

In the first 5 months of 1954, the output of butter in the Latvian SSR exceeded by 23.2 percent the amount produced in the same period of 1953; twice as much cheese was also produced.

The 1954 semiannual plan for the obligatory delivery and sale of milk to the state was 45.5 percent fulfilled for the same republic.(58)

The Riga Milk Combine in the Latvian SSR has put a new shop into operation which will bake wafers and ice-cream cones. Its 16 ovens will produce 500 kilograms of such baked goods, enough to contain 10 metric tons of ice cream.

- 9 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The Liyepaya Milk Combine in the Latvian SSR is equipped with a new shop for producing condensed milk; it is also expanding its ice-cream shop.(59)

During the period 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 252 butter and milk plants.(60)

Plans for 1954 required the Armenian Cheese Trust to put into operation large-scale Swiss cheese plants in Privol'ye, Stepanavanskiy Rayon, and Karmrashen, Talinskiy Rayon. A dairy plant and refrigeration plant were to begin operation in Leninakan.

Construction of a mechanized Swiss cheese plant is under way in the village of Yanykh, Martuninskiy Rayon, in the Armenian SSR.

The Yerevan Butter Refrigeration Plant in the same republic is being mechanized and equipped; the second floor of the production building will be constructed and cheese-processing machinery will be installed which will increase production to 2 metric tons daily of processed cheese packed in 100 gram packages.

In the second quarter 1954, construction of mechanized dairies with ice cream shops will be started in Dilizhan, Kafan, and Kadzharan in the Armenian SSR.

The construction of centers for the production of sheep's milk cheese will be completed in 1954 in Basargechanskiy, Stepanavanskiy, Gorisskiy, Azizbekovski, Alavardski, and Nor Bayazetskiy rayons of the Armenian SSR. A number of existing cheese plants were to be electrified and mechanized in various rayons of the republic in 1954; construction of a cheese storehouse containing a compressor and an ice cream shop was to be started in the village of Berd, Shamshadinskiy Rayon.(61)

A total of 15 meat and cheese-processing plants are scheduled for construction in Altayskiy Kray, RSFSR; 30 operating plants of the dairy industry will be reconstructed.(62)

Nine new milk and butter plants are scheduled for operation in Kirshi, Fergana, Shakhriyabz, Nukus, Urgench, Kagan, Turtkul', and in Samarkandskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts, Uzbek SSR. A new milk combine will begin operation in Tashkent in 1955.

Construction of five new milk and butter plants will be under way in 1955 and 1956 in Chirchik, Khiva, Chust, Termez, and Chimbay, and two cheese plants in Gizhduvan and Kungrad in the Uzbek SSR.(63)

2. Meat Products

By 1 October 1954, new shops were to be constructed and the meat combines in Karaganda, Kiev, Khar'kov, Odessa, Poltava, Dnepropetrovsk, and other cities of the USSR to be expanded. Scores of operating enterprises were to be reconstructed and equipped with new machinery. Meat production in the USSR was to reach 780 metric tons per day and the production of poultry-meat products increased by 270 metric tons per day. The processing of rabbit meat was to add an additional 24 shops, producing 60 metric tons of rabbit meat daily, to the poultry combines.(64)

The 1953 production of sausage products in the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased 23 percent over 1952.(35)

- 10 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Meat procurement in the Latvian SSR increased by 11,000 metric quintals in the period 1 October 1953-1 June 1954, as compared with the corresponding period beginning 1 October 1952.

In the first 5 months of 1954, the output of bacon in the Latvian SSR exceeded by 77.5 percent the amount produced in the same 1953 period; 51.2 percent more animal fats and 41 percent more semi-processed meats were produced in the same period as compared with 1953. The 1954 semi-annual plan for the obligatory delivery of meat was fulfilled by 65.9 percent.(58)

Products turned out by enterprises of the Lithuanian meat and dairy industries in 1953 exceeded by 51 million rubles the value of the 1952 output. Results for the first quarter of 1954 revealed an increase over the same period in 1952 of 7 million rubles worth of meat products and 7.4 million rubles worth of dairy products.(65)

Construction of new meat combines is underway in Brest, Pinsk, Bobrusk, and Molodechno in the Belorussian SSR.(66)

Ten enterprises of the meat industry and scores of meat-products plants were to be constructed in the Ukrainian SSR in 1954.(3)

The Khar'kov Meat Combine has opened one of the largest sausage plants in the Ukrainian SSR. The new enterprise is able to produce 25 metric tons of meat products per day and will make 96 varieties of sausage, the production of which will be increased 2.5-fold in Khar'kov.(67)

During the period 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 37 meat and poultry-processing combines.

In 1954, a total of 16 enterprises of the Ukrainian meat and poultry-processing industry were to receive automatic machines for measuring out and shaping meat cutlets. Republic poultry combines were to receive 24 mechanized lines for processing poultry, two conveyers for processing geese and duck, and 25 machines for removing feathers from poultry.(60)

A new meat combine which has begun operation in Kirovakan, Armenian SSR, will produce 20 metric tons of meat and 2 metric tons of sausage per shift. Construction has begun on a meat combine in the southern outskirts of Yerevan; it will produce 50 metric tons of meat and 8 metric tons of sausage per shift. The first section of the enterprise was to be completed in 1954.(46)

Over 120 semiautomatic conveyor lines, recently installed in the Tomlinskaya, Brattsevskaia, and Glebovskaya poultry-processing enterprises, Moskovskaya Oblast, have tripled labor productivity.(68)

In Uzbek SSR, plans are being made for extensive expansion of existing meat-processing enterprises and the construction of new ones. Main production shops in slaughterhouses in Khodzheyli, Bukhara, and Termez, and in meat combines in Urgench, Nukus, and Almalyk were to be completed in 1954. Construction of new meat combines was to be started in 1954 in Tashkent and Angren, and in 1955 in Karshi, Samarkand, and Begovat.(63)

- 11 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-LC. Basic Food Products1. Grain Products

In 1954, up to 2 million metric tons of all-mash were to be produced in the USSR, and in 1956, up to 5 million metric tons. In 1956, USSR all-mash production is to more than triple that of 1953.

In the period 1954-1956, 87 all-mash shops with a total annual productivity of 2.5 million metric tons are to be constructed in USSR flour-milling and groats enterprises. Nine new all-mash plants with a productivity of 756,000 metric tons are also to be constructed, as well as one poultry mineral feeds plant. Five all-mash plants under construction in May 1954 are to be completed.(69)

In 1953, macaroni production in the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased by 24.1 percent as compared with 1952.(35)

During the period 1951-1953, Latvian production of bread and bakery products increased by 24.8 percent, macaroni products by 77.7 percent, and yeast by 57.9 percent. In 1954, the Latvian food industry was to produce 14.7 times as much macaroni and 6.3 times as much yeast as in 1938.(70)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 15.5 metric tons of flour in 1953 above plan.(71)

By 4 June 1954, construction of a bread-baking plant which is to produce 45 metric tons of bread and bakery products and 5 metric tons of confectionery products daily had started in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR. This will be the fourth mechanized bread-baking plant in the capital of the republic. Bread-baking plants in Shyaulya and Klaypeda were to be put into operation in 1954.(72)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 6,500 metric tons of bread and bakery products and 200 metric tons of yeast above plan. The Belorussian SSR Trust of Glavmuka (Main Administration of Flour-Milling, Groats, and All-Mash Industries) Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 15 December and to produce 30,000 metric tons of flour above plan by the end of the year.(24)

In 1954, 45 rolling mills and 53 bread-baking plants and large mechanized bakeries are to be constructed in the Ukrainian SSR.(3) During the period 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 113 bread-baking enterprises and 8 macaroni factories.(60)

The Yerevan All-Mash Plant in the Armenian SSR, which is to have an annual production capacity of 35,000 metric tons of all-mash, was to be put into operation in 1954. Construction began in 1950.(73)

By 23 June 1954, construction of enterprises for production of combined feeds for livestock had started in Omsk, Rubtsovsk, Aleysk, Pospelikha, Kemerovo, Prokop'yevsk, Cherepanovo, and Tomsk in the RSFSR. The largest all-mash plant with a daily production capacity of 300 metric tons is to be constructed in Novosibirsk.(74)

2. Canned Goods

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Latvian production of canned fruits and vegetables tripled as compared with 1950.

- 12 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In 1954, the republic canning industry was to produce more than 16 million jars of canned vegetables and fruits and berries. Production of canned cucumbers was to increase by 46 percent, vegetable dinner dishes by 100 percent, and stewed fruits by 20 percent.(70)

Canning enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR estimated a production of 14 million jars of canned goods in 1954, instead of the planned 8 million jars, and 35-40 million jars in 1956.(71)

Canning enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 500,000 standard jars of canned vegetables, 635 metric tons of pickled and sour vegetables, 222 metric tons of pickled apples, and 100 metric tons of dried fruits above the 1954 plan.(24)

In May 1954, one of the largest canneries in the USSR was under construction on the outskirts of Izmail on the shores of the Danube in the Ukrainian SSR. Fish, meat, vegetable, and tomato shops are to be located in the main building. The plant, to be put into operation in 1954, was to produce more than 6 million jars of canned goods before the end of the year. When operating at full capacity, the plant is to produce 40 million jars of canned goods annually.(75)

In 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 32 canning and vegetable-drying plants. During the period 1954-57, a total of 19 plants and shops equipped with special mechanisms for cleaning vegetables and constant flow drying apparatuses are to be put in operation.(60)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian SSR increased production of canned goods by 84.4 percent as compared with 1950.(29) In 1953, canning enterprises of Tiraspol' in the Moldavian SSR produced 8.6 million jars of canned goods above plan, tripling the 1940 production.(30) In June 1954, enterprises of the Moldavian Canning Trust were to produce more than 5 million jars of canned early vegetables and fruit.(76)

In May 1954, old canning enterprises in the Moldavian SSR were being reconstructed and expanded. The Kamenka and Grigoriopol' canneries, new installations with annual production capacities of 25 million jars each, were under construction.

Glass jars are important to the canning industry. During the first quarter 1954, the Tiraspol' Glass Jar Plant in the Moldavian SSR was put into operation. The enterprise is to produce annually 45 million jars. In May 1954, another glass jar plant with double the production capacity of the Tiraspol' plant was under construction near Kishinev.(22)

In 1954, the Armenian canning industry was to produce 53 million jars of canned goods, 11 million more than in 1953. Canned goods of more than 60 varieties were to be produced.(77)

In 1946, canneries of the Dagestan ASSR produced 1,172,000 jars of canned goods. By 1950, this had risen to 5,105,000 jars, and by 1953 to 7,027,000 jars. In 1954, these canneries were to produce 8 million jars of canned goods.(78)

Canning enterprises of the Uzbek SSR were to produce more than twice as much preserves and three times as much canned stewed fruit in 1954 as in 1953.(79) By 11 June 1954, the Yangi-Yul', Tashkent, Fergana,

- 13 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Andizhan, Namangan, Samarkand fruit canneries in the Uzbek SSR were producing strawberry jam and preserves and had produced 180,000 standard 400-gram jars, considerably more than planned. During the 1954 season, enterprises of Uzglavkonserv (Main Administration of Canning Industry Uzbek SSR) were to produce up to 200,000 jars of strawberry preserves and jam.(80)

3. Confectionery Products

In 1953, Karelo-Finnish production of confectionery increased by 33.6 percent as compared with 1952.(35)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Latvian production of confectionery increased by 32.2 percent as compared with 1950. In 1954, the industry was to produce five times as much confectionery as in 1938.(70)

The Ukrainian food industry produced 300,000 metric tons of confectionery in 1953.(3) In the period 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 13 confectionery factories.(60)

4. Sugar

In 1953, the USSR sugar industry exceeded the 1940 plan by 70 percent. In 1954, the industry was to produce 4.3 million metric tons.(81)

In 1953, the Ukrainian sugar industry produced 60 million more pud [about 982,800 metric tons] of sugar than in 1940.(2) The 1953 total was 2.6 million metric tons.(3)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry produced 2.8 times as much sugar as in 1950.(29) In May 1954, the Gindeshty Sugar Plant in the Moldavian SSR was under construction. This plant is to be the largest in the republic and is to process 25,000 metric quintals daily. The first section of the plant was to process beets of the 1954 harvest. At the same time, the Drokiya and Dondyushanskiy sugar plants were under construction and erection of another new sugar plant, the Skumpiyevskiy, was planned, also for 1954. When the new sugar plants are all in operation, the republic will be able to produce up to 12 million pud [about 196,600 metric tons] of sugar from local raw materials.(22)

In 1953, RSFSR sugar production increased by 57 percent as compared with 1940.(5)

5. Vegetable Fats and Oils

In 1953, gross production of the USSR fats and oils industry increased by 39.4 percent as compared with 1950 including 41.5 percent for vegetable oils and 76 percent for margarine. During the first half 1954, vegetable oils production was 17 percent more than in the first half 1953, margarine 16 percent more, and soap 22 percent more. For all of 1954, USSR production of fats and oils products was to increase by 17.4 percent as compared with 1953, including wrapped margarine by 26.1 percent, wrapped toilet soap by 54.2 percent, mayonnaise by 23.5 percent, and bottled vegetable oils 5.7 times.(82)

- 14 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-L-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The USSR perfume and cosmetics industry is to produce five times as much valuable acacia oil in 1954 as in 1953.(83)

During the 1954 season, oil mills of the Moldavian SSR were to process 900 more metric quintals of seeds per day than in 1953.(84)

In 1953, the Ukrainian food industry produced 250,000 metric tons of vegetable oils.(3)

In May 1954, workers of the Tadzhik vegetable oils industry were seeking an increase in production of 5,000 metric tons during 1954 as compared with 1953.(86) Warehouse space for storage of up to 5,500 metric tons of industrial cottonseed and up to 2,000 metric tons of oil was to be constructed in 1954 at Tadzhik oil mills.(85)

6. Beverages

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Latvian beer production increased by 30 percent and nonalcoholic beverage production by 32.4 percent as compared with 1950. In 1954, the industry was to produce 2.5 times as much beer and twice as much nonalcoholic beverages as in 1936.(70)

The Belorussian food industry was to produce 10,000 decaliters of fruit and berry wine and 30,000 decaliters of nonalcoholic beverages above plan in 1954.(24)

In 1954, two grape wineries and 11 breweries were to be constructed in the Ukrainian SSR.(3) In the period 1954-1956, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR is to construct or reconstruct 26 breweries.(60)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian wine industry produced 3.2 times as much wine as in 1950. (29) During the 1954 season, enterprises of Moldglavvino (Moldavian Main Administration of Wine Industry) and the Moldavian Champagne Combine were to procure and process nearly 200,000 metric tons of grapes.

In 1953, Moldglavvino put into operation three new mechanized plants for preliminary wine-making. In 1954, six more plants of this type were to be put into operation and construction was to be started on three more. In June 1954, two large wine and cognac plants in Tiraspol and Bel'tsy were being completed and a large winery in Kishinev was under construction.

More than 48 million rubles were allotted to the Moldavian wine industry in 1954.(86)

In 1950, wine production of Samtrest [a Georgian wine-making trust] amounted to 2,219,000 decaliters and in 1954 was to exceed 3 million decaliters.(87) In 1954, republic production of grape wine was to be increased to 3 million decaliters, 1.5 times 1950 production.

By June 1954, a large well-equipped champagne combine with an annual production capacity of 4 million bottles had been constructed in Avchala, a suburb of Tbilisi in the Georgian SSR.(88)

- 15 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

7. Other Products

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 500,000 cigarettes above plan.(71)

Tobacco enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Belorussian SSR were to produce 166 million cigarettes and 6,000 boxes of makhorka above the 1954 plan.(24)

In 1950, the Georgian tea industry produced 2,807 metric tons of tea of highest grades and in 1954 was to produce up to 6,000 metric tons of tea of these grades.(87) In 1954, the Georgian tea industry was to produce 27,700 metric tons of finished baykhovyy and brick tea, including nearly 13,000 metric tons of top and first grade teas.(89)

During the period 1950-1953, a total of 19 tea factories were constructed and put into operation in the Georgian SSR, and the majority of existing enterprises were reconstructed so as to increase production capacity. During the 1954 season, the Okumskaya and Dzhvarkaya factories were to be put into operation, and before the end of the year, construction of three more factories was to be finished.(90)

By 30 April 1954, construction of the Ryazan' Tea-Weighing Factory in Ryazanskaya Oblast with an estimated annual capacity of 4,000 metric tons of tea had been completed.(91)

III. LOCAL INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

A. Manufactured Consumer Goods

In 1954, enterprises of Sortavala in the Karelo-Finnish SSR were to produce 20,000 more meters of wool cloth and cheviot, 25 percent more felt footwear, and 4 million more rubles' worth of sewn articles than in 1953.(41)

Industrial cooperatives of Vil'nyus in the Lithuanian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 10 December and to produce 400 metal beds, 30 metric tons of galvanized ware, and 1,000 suitcases above plan.(92)

Industrial cooperatives of the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 25,000 metal beds, 100 metric tons of tin plate dishware, 300 metric tons of galvanized dishware, 100,000 pieces of knitted underwear, 80,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, 300,000 meters of household carpet runners, 5,000 irons, and 6,000 lampshades above the 1954 plan.(24)

In 1954, construction of 24 new enterprises for production of furniture, construction materials, and consumer goods is to begin in the Georgian SSR.(17)

RSPSR local industry produced 5 times as much furniture, 2.2 times as much metal ware, 4 times as much felt footwear, 2.4 times as many fabrics, and twice as many upright and grand pianos in 1953 as in 1940. One third of the enterprises of RSPSR local industry did not fulfill the 1953 plan.(93)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

In 1954, spinning and weaving mills of Moscow local industry were to produce 500,000 more meters of cotton and wool fabrics than in 1953. (94) By 1 July 1954, enterprises of the Baumanskiy Rayon Local Industry Trust were to produce 35,000 meters of "granitol" [a leather substitute], more than 11,000 pieces of knitwear, and 1.2 million rubles worth of sewn articles, fur goods, and toys above the plan for the first half 1954. (95)

In Sverdlovskaya Oblast, 12 enterprises of local and cooperative industries produce beds. In Sverdlovsk alone, four enterprises are engaged in the production of metal beds and produce nearly 60,000 beds annually. In Sverdlovsk, there are 10 industrial combines and 45 artels; 5 combines produce furniture, 3 produce hardware, 4 produce mattresses, and 2 produce felt boots. (96)

During the first 5 months of 1954, enterprises of Kazakh local and cooperative industries failed to supply 210,000 pairs of felt boots to trade organizations. (32)

Industrial cooperatives of the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the 1953 plan by only 92.6 percent including 38.8 percent for hard leather goods, 52.7 percent for footwear, 68.2 percent for furniture, 88 percent for dishware, and 89 percent for silk and half silk fabrics. (97)

During the first quarter 1954, Kirgiz local industry produced 4,250 pairs of footwear and 1,900 kilograms of aluminumware above plan. (21) During the first half 1954, artels of Kirgiz industrial cooperatives produced 20,000 metal beds and 180 metric tons of aluminumware. (98)

B. Construction Materials

Enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 25 million bricks above the 1954 plan. (24)

The Georgian local industry fell short of 1953 plan quotas by 9,499,000 bricks and 220,500 pieces of tile. In 1956, republic brick plants were to produce 75 million bricks and tile plants were to produce 11 million pieces of tile. (17)

By 1 July 1954, enterprises of the Baumanskiy Rayon Local Industry Trust in the Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce eight tower cranes for housing construction above the plan for the first half 1954. (95)

In 1954, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Uzbek SSR and Uzpromsovet (Uzbek Council of Industrial Cooperatives) were to construct and put into operation 41 brick plants with a total annual capacity of 90.7 million bricks. In 1955, they were to construct and put into operation 21 plants with a total annual capacity of 62 million bricks. (99)

In 1954, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Kirgiz SSR was to construct four and reconstruct 11 existing brick and tile plants, each with an average annual production capacity of 2 million bricks and 500,000 pieces of tile. (100) Local industry enterprises of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast in the same republic were to produce for kolkhoz and MTS construction 11 million bricks, 3.5 million pieces of tile, and 3,000 metric tons of lime. (101)

- 17 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

In 1954, Kirgiz industrial cooperatives were to produce 15 million bricks and 10 million pieces of tile for kolkhoz construction. To fulfill this plan, six new mechanized enterprises were to be constructed. One of these, a brick and tile plant in Kochkorka will have an annual production capacity of 1.5 million bricks and 1.5 million pieces of tile.(100)

C. Food Products

In 1954, industrial cooperatives of Vil'nyus in the Lithuanian SSR pledged to produce 40 metric tons of confectionery above plan.(92)

In 1954, industrial cooperatives of the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 80 metric tons of confectionery and 1,500 metric tons of macaroni above plan.(24)

D. Other Products

In 1953, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Lithuanian SSR was to produce 200 hay stackers, 200 scrapers, and 100 rail harrows for republic agricultural needs. The order was sent to the Plugas and Pasaga plants and to the Shyaulyayskiy Rayon Industrial Combine. A year passed while negotiations took place between the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the supply of materials and while production technology was being developed. By 18 May 1954, Glavsnabsbyt (Main Administration for Supply and Sales, chief: Degtyarev) had made no provisions for supplying the enterprises with materials necessary for machine production. Nothing had been done at the Plugas and Pasaga plants, and it was clear that republic kolkhozes would not receive scrapers, hay stackers, or harrows in 1954.(102)

In 1954, industrial cooperative enterprises of Vil'nyus in the Lithuanian SSR pledged to produce for kolkhozes and MTSs 3,000 iron barrels, 6,000 cans, and 110 fans for seed dryers.(92)

Only one of 11 oblast local and fuel industries in the Belorussian SSR fulfilled the 1953 plan for cart production. The ministry as a whole fulfilled the 1953 plan for sledge production by 60.1 percent, for harness production by 31.7 percent, and for shaft-bow production by only 20.8 percent.(103)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 150,000 metric tons of peat, 5,000 metric tons of peatblock, 1,500 carts, 2,000 "stany" [?] of commercial wheels, and 1,500 sledges above the 1954 plan.(24) In 1954, industrial cooperatives of the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 1,000 horse-drawn harrows, 1,000 cubic meters of tanks, and 6,000 iron kegs above plan.(24)

Nearly 20 industrial artels of the Belorussian SSR, in addition to the enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry, produce harness and saddlery goods. During the first quarter 1954, Belpromsovet (Belorussian Council of Industrial Cooperatives) fulfilled the plan for this type of product by only 56.8 percent.(103) During the first 4 months of 1954, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR fell short of plan quotas to agriculture by 385 steaming machines, 45 brush cutters, 200 hand-operated vegetable planters, 640 hand-operated cultivators, 425 hand-operated tile presses, and 660,000 tile press forms.(104)

In 1953, RSFSR local industry produced 6.7 times as much foundry iron as in 1940.(93)

- 18 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Ukrainian SSR and Ukrpromsovet failed to utilize more than 12 million rubles allotted in 1953 for expansion of personal services enterprises. In 1954, oblast councils of industrial cooperatives were to put 1,212 personal services shops into operation. However, during the first quarter 1954, the number of shops, rather than increasing, diminished by 93 units.(15) By the end of 1954, nearly 30 personal services combines were to be constructed in Stalinskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR.(105)

In 1954, 32 personal services shops in the Georgian SSR were to be equipped and 31 to be expanded.(17)

Industrial cooperatives of the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the personal services plan for 1953 by 55.4 percent, including clothing repair by 62.9 percent, furniture repair by 16.5 percent, metal goods repair by 47.4 percent, and footwear repair by 80 percent.(97)

In 1954, six combines and 14 typical personal services pavilions were to be constructed and put in operation in the Kirgiz SSR.(100)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Capital Investments, Works and Construction

Eleven million rubles were appropriated for capital construction in the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR in 1953, and 24 million rubles were to be appropriated in 1954.(71)

The volume of capital construction for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR increased from 38 million rubles in 1953 to 100 million rubles in 1954.(104) Belpromsovet fell short of the 1953 capital investments plan by 16 million rubles.(103)

In 1954, a total of 147 million rubles, or 45 percent more than in 1953, were to be allotted for construction of food products industry and consumer goods industry enterprises in the Moldavian SSR. The Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR was to be allotted 112 million rubles for capital construction. New equipment worth 40 million rubles was to be installed in enterprises of the ministry.(106)

By June, the 1954 capital construction plan for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR had been established at 42 million rubles as compared with 29 million rubles in 1953.(17)

In 1954, the volume of capital investments for the Ministry of Food Products Industry Kazakh SSR was to be 1.5 times that of the actual capital investments of 1953. For the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry, capital investment was to be almost three times that of 1953, and for the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry, more than twice.(107)

The Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR fulfilled the 1953 capital construction plan by only 75 percent.(108)

The 1954 plan calls for capital investments of 10 million rubles in enterprises of the Kirgiz local and fuel industry. This means an increase of 6,440,000 rubles over the amount actually invested in republic local and fuel industry enterprises in 1953.(100)

- 19 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

SOURCES

1. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvya, 4 Jun 54
2. Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 May 54
3. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 22 May 54
4. Berlin, National Zeitung, 30 Jun 54
5. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 30 May 54
6. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 22 Jun 54
7. Moscow, Pravda, 29 Jun 54
8. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 29 Jun 54
9. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 3 Jun 54
10. Ibid., 14 May 54
11. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Jun 54
12. Izvestiya, 25 Jun 54
13. Sovetskaya Latvya, 29 May 54
14. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 25 May 54
15. Pravda Ukrainy, 23 Jun 54
16. Ibid., 19 Jun 54
17. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 3 Jun 54
18. Yerevan, Kommunist, 6 Jun 54
19. Ibid., 16 Jun 54
20. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 24 Jun 54
21. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Jun 54
22. Izvestiya, 6 May 54
23. Moscow, Tekstil'naya Promyshlennost', No 6, Jun 54
24. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 May 54
25. Pravda, 21 May 54
26. Ibid., 24 Jun 54
27. Izvestiya, 3 Jun 54
28. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 6 Jun 54
29. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 16 May 54
30. Ibid., 14 May 54
31. Pravda Ukrainy, 22 Jun 54
32. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 17 Jun 54
33. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 13 May 54
34. Moscow, Legkaya Promyshlennost', No 5, May 54
35. Leninskoye Znamya, 11 May 54
36. Ibid., 15 May 54
37. Ibid., 1 May 54
38. Ibid., 16 Jun 54
39. Ibid., 17 Jun 54
40. Ibid., 20 May 54
41. Ibid., 6 May 54
42. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 22 Jun 54
43. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 20 Jun 54
44. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 5 May 54
45. Ibid., 11 May 54
46. Izvestiya, 21 May 54
47. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 26 Jun 54
48. Leningradskaya Pravda, 1 May 54
49. Ibid., 25 May 54
50. Pravda, 29 May 54
51. Ibid., 4 May 54
52. Turkmenskaya Iskra, 28 May 54
53. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 7 May 54
54. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 12 Jun 54
55. Moscow, Literaturnaya Gazeta, 17 Jun 54
56. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 29 May 54
57. Moscow, Molochnaya Promyshlennost', No 4, May-Jun 54

- 20 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

58. Sovetskaya Latvya, 17 Jun 54
59. Ibid., 11 May 54
60. Moscow, Nauka i Zhizn', No 5, May 54
61. Kommunist, 19 May 54
62. Pravda, 19 Jun 54
63. Moscow, Planovoye Khozyaystvo, No 3, May-Jun 54
64. Sovetskaya Latvya, 30 Jun 54
65. Sovetskaya Litva, 4 Jun 54
66. Pravda Ukrainy, 20 Jun 54
67. Pravda, 11 May 54
68. Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 Jun 54
69. Moscow, Mukomol'no-Elevatornaya Promyshlennost', No 5, May 54
70. Sovetskaya Latvya, 30 May 54
71. Sovetskaya Litva, 2 Jun 54
72. Izvestiya, 5 Jun 54
73. Kommunist, 13 May 54
74. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 25 Jun 54
75. Pravda, 13 May 54
76. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 11 Jun 54
77. Pravda, 9 Jun 54
78. Izvestiya, 19 Jun 54
79. Pravda, 25 May 54
80. Pravda Vostoka, 12 Jun 54
81. Moscow, Sakharovaya Promyshlennost', No 5, Jun-Jul 54
82. Moscow, Masloboyno-Zhirovaya Promyshlennost', No 5, Jun-Jul 54
83. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 19 Jun 54
84. Ibid., 5 Jun 54
85. Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 6 May 54
86. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 17 Jun 54
87. Zarya Vostoka, 5 Jun 54
88. Leninskoye Znanya, 6 Jun 54
89. Trud, 14 May 54
90. Zarya Vostoka, 8 May 54
91. Izvestiya, 1 May 54
92. Sovetskaya Litva, 15 May 54
93. Moscow, Sovetskiy Profsoyuz, No 5, May 54
94. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 25 May 54
95. Moskovskaya Pravda, 29 Jun 54
96. Moscow, Voprosi Ekonomiki, No 5, 1954
97. Turkmenskaya Iskra, 13 May 54
98. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 26 Jun 54
99. Pravda Vostoka, 19 May 54
100. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 May 54
101. Ibid., 13 May 54
102. Sovetskaya Litva, 19 May 54
103. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 May 54
104. Ibid., 6 Jun 54
105. Leninskoye Znanya, 26 Jun 54
106. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 15 May 54
107. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 26 Jun 54
108. Pravda Vostoka, 30 May 54

- E N D -

- 21 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Page Denied